THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 163. | SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853. | PRICE, DRS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to notify for the information of the Mercantile Community and others, that Her Majesty's Mails per *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ships* will be despatched from HONGKONG on the *11th and 27th or 28th of the Month,* until further alterations take place, of which due notice will be given.

E. WARDEN,—*Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghae, 6th September, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae,* as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London,* to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow,* and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool.*

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,

THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square. Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.,—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.,—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.,—Banker.
George Moir, Esq.,—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.,—Merchant, Leith
Archibald Horne, Esq.,—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.,—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY: Wm. Thos. Thomson. AUDITOR: Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in China, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant,—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.,—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.,—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
„ LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
„ SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
„ PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE,

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE, AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN Invoice of Ladies' FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES; Also, a very choice Lot of ENGRAVINGS.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 26th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE in Quarter Casks and Bottled BRANDY; SHERRY in Quarter Casks, Octaves and 3 dozens Cases Bottled—BUCELLAS and East India SHERRY Bottled—CHAMPAGNE; BASS' Pale India ALE in 4 dozen, Cases.

Also Belmont Patent Sperm CANDLES, in quantities of 4 boxes a 25 cents per lb; and Yellow SOAP; Ningpo Picture FRAMES, and Panels. Apply to

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 12th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of SHEET COPPER consisting of 22, 23, 24 & 32 oz., with sufficient composition NAILS. Apply to

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghae, 4th August, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat,* and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated on the West side of W. R. ADAMSON, Esq.'s Premises, with immediate possession. Apply at the *North-China Herald Office.*

Shanghae, 6th September, 1853.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.
To be reimbursed with......16,588,510 Dollars.
or............£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 „ 36,000 „	60 „ 2,000 „
24 „ 32,000 „	120 „ 1,500 „
60 „ 8,000 „	180 „ 1,000 „

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in December, 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Sterl.	Thirteen Shares for £10 Sterl.
Six do. for £5 „	Thirty do. for £20 „

Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARSZCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARSZCHILD & Co., 26 *Lombard Street,* London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the office of this paper.

N.B.—No sales for this year's drawing can be made after 1st October next, at this Port.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853

DEATH.—At Shanghae, on the 8th inst., FREDERICK TOWER, Esq., aged 28 years, after a very short illness.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Provisional Rules for the clearing of Ships in the absence of a Custom-House Establishment, will be in print on Monday morning.

THE Mail of 8th July arrived partly in the *Iona*, the bulk is expected immediately per the *Island Queen*.

WEDNESDAY seventh instant will be a memorable day in the annals of Shanghae. Rumours had been prevalent for some time past amongst the Chinese that an outbreak was contemplated, and it will be seen, in another part of to-day's issue, what steps had been taken by the authorities to prevent the explosion of the mine on which they felt they were sitting. The morning in question it seems, was the one set apart for worshipping the great object of idolatry to the Chinese people, their celebrated philosopher Confucius. The Taoutae did not however go to the temple dedicated to his worship but the Che-heen or district magistrate, as he was about to go, was attacked by the Small-sword-Society's men on his coming out of his own residence, and offering some resistance, he and one of his attendants were killed. The Magistrate's house was immediately gutted and an attack made on the Yamun of the Taoutae, a Fuhkeen guard placed over him and his official residence completely destroyed. He himself made his escape in the course of the evening—it being believed his escape was connived at—as the Cantonnese leaders of the insurrection were not desirous of taking his life.

During the day foreigners walked unmolested through the city, went up to the insurgents, inspected their dress and weapons without the latter taking offence, but rather enjoying being the objects of so much curiosity. During the morning two proclamations were placarded in the city, one of which we obtained a translation of by Dr. Medhurst the same afternoon—and which will be found elsewhere—the other has also been sent to us since by him. Next morning an alarm was given about day-break that an attack was meditated on the French Consulate and the house of a French merchant—consequently a guard of marines from the British ships-of-war was despatched to protect them. About seven P.M. the rabble in the foreign settlement broke into the Chinese custom-house and completely gutted it, carrying away everything portable. As soon as the British force returned from the French Consulate, a guard was put over the building to prevent its being utterly demolished.

In the course of Thursday disputes arose between the Chinchew men and the other party about the division of the booty they had taken at the Taoutae's, and perhaps the Che-heen's offices, amounting we hear to $200,000. Skirmishes took place between the disputants but we hear of no downright fight. A letter from "A.B.C.," in another part of our paper, will explain much that we cannot dwell upon, to it and the reports made from time to time to us we refer our readers.

In the course of the morning of the revolt the U. S. Commissioner sent to the leader Lew, to ascertain if the American missionaries would be respected. Towards evening about seven o'clock the chief waited upon H. E. Commissioner Marshall, and at the Colonel's request stated what were the intentions of the insurgents in their present rising against the authorities. He said that it had become necessary to depose the Tartar authorities for their corruption and mal-practices—that they were in connection with the Thae-ping-wang and acting under his orders, and that foreigners would not be interfered with. Subsequently he stated, that all but the Chinchew men were desirous of reinstating Woo (Samqua) as governor of the city if he would act faithfully under the new dynasty, and if so,—he the general Lew should immediately proceed with his army to Soo-chow. Offers were made to protect the late Taoutae at the American Consulate, if he were brought out of the city—but the subsequent quarrels of the Chinchew men and Cantonnese interfered with this arrangement. The Chinchew men have got the booty on board their junks and boldly say they will keep it, and also want to sacrifice the Taoutae, against whom they have a grudge. But the Cantonnese are determined to defend the latter and threaten to sink the junks of the Fuhkeen-men, if they endeavour to carry off the plunder.

On Friday evening a large number of junks left the river.

THE TAOUTAE'S ESCAPE.—It appears that H. E. the Taoutae when he made his escape from the hands of his gaolers, on Wednesday, was escorted to a private residence situated in a quiet part of the city, where he was joined by all his family. Yesterday he sent messages to the U. S. Consul and H. M. F. M.'s Consul, stating the place of his concealment and wishing them in their Consular capacity, to interfere and protect him from the violence of the Chinchew men, who are opposed to him—whilst the Shanghae people together with the Ningpo, Canton and most respectable of the Fuhkeen and Chinchew men, are favorable to the Taoutae and are very desirous to reinstate him if he will again accept office. The Consuls however did not think it would be right for them in their avowed neutrality to interfere. Motives of humanity, however, suggested that it would be proper to endeavour to rescue the deposed magistrate from the fangs of his persecutors, and a middle course was therefore adopted. Dr. Hall and Mr. J. Caldecott Smith were requested to call upon Samqua, and see what would be the best means of effecting his personal security from outrage. A very judicious and simple plan was soon suggested, and adopted. The Ex Taoutae was requested to doff his magisterial robes and don the simple garb of a merchant—so putting on a plain dress with some blue stockings, large goggles over his eyes, and taking an old umbrella in his hand, he sallied forth from his apartment with his friends—passing into the hall, however, it was found to be lined with armed Cantonnese who proposed escorting their countryman out of the city. This was declined, as, had that course been taken a fight would inevitably have ensued between the Cantonnese and Chinchew men on their route or at the gates. Selecting a couple of able-bodied men therefore, as attendants—and having previously taken the precaution to have a quantity of stout long-cloth wound round the person of one of the coolies—the brave little party commenced their march and made for the most direct route towards the city walls. They had not proceeded far, however, before they encountered a party of redturbaned men, their guide immediately bolted, and the whole party being ignorant of the locality, got entangled in the labyrinths of the city, and at last debouched upon the grand parade ground where a body of men was under arms.

They had now to beat a retreat and after much circuitous winding through the narrow streets, the wearied party exhausted with the heat, reached the northern wall some distance beyond the American Missionaries houses. The difficulty was now how to be let down over the wall, and for this purpose the long cloth had been wisely provided. The Taoutae making some objection to be let down in the sling formed of the cloth, Mr. Caldecott Smith descended first, then the old gentleman ventured to follow. Dr. Hall came down next and was followed by Samqua's Canton attendant, thus the whole party escaped without opposition, and took shelter in the house of the Rev. A. B. Cabanis. A chair was then provided and the late powerful Chief Magistrate, was soon conveyed to a place of safety amongst his foreign friends. Mr. Caldecott Smith had promised to return and bring out the Taoutae's family in the course of the day, but being overfatigued with his great exertions under the broiling heat of a noon-day sun: Dr. Lockhart and Mr. Webb proceeded into the city in the afternoon, and brought the whole family out through the gates without any molestation being offered.

In conclusion we have only to say, that we are very glad the late Taoutae of Shanghae has escaped a cruel death, and that through the intrepid and humane interposition of our fellow countryman and Dr. Hall.

THE article on the taking of Nanking is by an eyewitness and is translated by a correspondent. It has the merit of being very circumstantial, and is probably the production of an inhabitant of that city. There are in it strong marks of a partisan spirit, and of bitter hostility against the revolutionists. This cannot be wondered at when it is remembered what sufferings fall to the lot of individuals.

"Quorque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui."

A friend of the author, and like him anonymous, has appended a piece of rhetoric at the close, which our correspondent has omitted for the sake of brevity. Its aim is to excite the people to arm against the invaders of their peace. One motive adduced is gratitude to the reigning dynasty, which seems to indicate that the whole paper is given out under mandarin influence. The people would probably see more force in this argument, if the Manchus would revive their martial reputation, and instead of running away, face their foes boldly and check their further progress. According to this and other accounts, the insurgents took Nanking on Saturday their Sabbath, a circumstance which needs to have some light thrown upon it.

Our readers will doubtless make the necessary reductions from the numbers said to have been killed, or to have committed suicide. It appears from other documents that some of the Manchu women are still living. When to the Chinese propensity to exaggerate, is added a wish to inspire animosity against the parties complained of, we must read tens where they say hundreds, and allow a very broad margin for pictorial embellishment.

THIS, having been written anterior to the insurrection, will account for the state of excitement the people of Shanghae were in:—

LOCAL DISTURBANCES.

TUESDAY, *Sept.* 6.—During the past week the city of Shanghae has been on the eve of an outbreak. By a reference to our issue of the 20th of Aug., it will be seen that a proclamation had been then issued speaking of the assembling of lawless banditti, to the number of hundreds or thousands, and denouncing a man of the name Le, as the head of the band, whose apprehension was determined on. About the period in question, he and fourteen others were taken up, and detained for some hours at the office of the magistrate, when the latter was informed that unless he were let go, his head would answer for it. Le and his followers were accordingly discharged, and a certain sum given them as indemnification for alleged false imprisonment. Since that time, Le has become more and more courageous, and the unruly spirits of the place, having been encouraged by the accession of the crews of one or two hundred Fokien junks, who are almost all members of secret societies, it was determined to commence operations. Last Saturday, being the first of the moon, when according to usual custom the Taou-tae had to proceed to the Fo-kien temple to make an offering to the Queen of Heaven, it was resolved to waylay him, upset the government, and establish the same order (or rather disorder) of things which has prevailed for the last three months at Amoy. The Taou-tae had previous information of their intentions, and assembled the various guilds, whom he called upon to keep in order their unruly members; the respectable inhabitants were also urged to stand by him, as the only means for ensuring their own safety, and the consignees of the native junks in port were entreated to require the masters of the junks to keep their crews from coming ashore. In the mean time Le was offered a sum of money, (they say $300) to keep things quiet; and the plan was concocted, detailed in the annexed proclamation, for getting up a militia corps, which it was understood should consist of the unruly spirits above referred to, a liberal allowance to whom it was thought would be a sufficient inducement to keep them quiet. On the Friday afternoon some cannon were planted in front of the Fo-kien temple, and on Saturday a body of soldiers and trusty adherents, to the amount of seven hundred, having been assembled round the Taou-tae, he ventured at the head of this armed force to proceed to the temple. The precautions taken proved effectual, and no outbreak took place. Rumour says however that Le has suddenly found 300$ are insufficient to satisfy his adherents, and that 2,600$ will be necessary. This must therefore be provided, in addition to the 2,100$ monthly spoken of in the following document. In the mean time the people are grumbling sadly at having to pay, pay, pay, to keep up an inefficient government, and it is expected will "not jump for joy" when they are called upon for contributions. News from Kea-ting and Tsing-poo inform us, that those places are already in a state of revolt, and the Taou-tae has enough to do to keep Shanghae quiet.

RIOTS IN THE CITY OF SHANGHAE.

WEDNESDAY, *Sept.* 7.—The Small Sword Society men attacked the city early this morning, and about six o'clock the district magistrate Yuen, and one of his attendants were killed. The 40 militia men on guard all fled, supposed to be in league with the rioters. The magistrate's office was gutted, and the prisoners liberated. A man at the north gate was also killed; his body is still lying there. The S. S. men wear a badge of red cloth on their jackets and caps; they walk about without the least fear; no one molests them, and they abstain from plunder. They are now said to be at the Taou-tae's office, which they have surrounded, having taken possession of the guns in front. Some say the Taou-tae is inside; a further report says, that he has submitted to the rebels, who have in consequence spared his life, others that he has escaped. The shops are all closed, but the people seem quiet and there is no disposition to remove or flee. We suspect it will end in the S. S. men taking possession of the city, as they have already done of Ka-ding, and organizing a government of their own, which will soon be in correspondence with the insurgents at Nan-king. Foreigners need be under no apprehension. They had better, however, be on their guard.

THURSDAY, *Sept.* 8.—Yesterday afternoon, the Taou-tae made his escape out of his office. Some say that he was escorted out of the city, in the evening by a number of his former adherents, who wore the red badge, thereby proving that they had already joined the cause of the rebels. He was taken, it is said, to the Canton guild, outside the east-gate, where, affected by seeing his former most confidential servants among the rioters, he attempted several times to destroy himself. It seems that all along his followers have had connection with the secret societies, and when the attack was made on the office of the Taou-tae, on the morning of the 7th, these made a show of resistance by firing into the air, and then opened the gates to the rabble. There were two proclamations issued by the insurgents, on the 7th, one by the noted Le, the head of the secret society from Fo-kien; and the other by one Low, said to be a sugar-broker, the head of the secret society from Canton. Neither of these men have any presence or dignity; they appear to inspire little awe among their followers and are evidently not endowed by nature with such gifts, as would be likely to render them permanently successful in the management of affairs. They are surrounded by a number of young men from Singapore, who speak remarkably good English; one of whom stood up boldly before some foreign visitors, saying "I am a British subject."

They said that they were in correspondence with Thae-ping-wang, the chief of the insurrection at Nan-king; and the general belief among the influential natives is, not only that these are thus in league with the Kwang-se men, but that an organized plan is in existence for a simultaneous rise in Sung-keang, Soo-chow, Tae-tsang, and other places. The natives say, that Shang-hae was the soul of Keang-nan, and that being lost, the whole province may be considered as gone.

The Custom-house on the bund was plundered this morning of its doors, windows, planks, beams, and every thing moveable, which was all being carried off by coolies and countrymen, no man forbidding them.

FRIDAY, *Sept.* 9.—Yesterday, a large sum of money belonging to the imperial government have been discovered by the insurgents (they say $200,000) a quarrel arose between the Fo-kien and Canton bands how this sum should be disposed of. The former were for dividing it among the captors; the latter for keeping it in store, in order to aid in carrying on the war. From words the parties came to blows, and the Fo-kien men were obliged to retire out of the city. The city was strongly guarded all night, and a slight brush took place at midnight, owing to the Fo-kien people seeking admission at the little east-gate, which was refused. Some reports got into circulation, that in case the Fo-kien men prevailed they intended to give the city up to plunder, and even to ransack the houses of foreigners. As a precautionary measure strong parties of foreigners, were placed on guard, at the Chinese Custom-house and the English Church, during the night; but the morning dawned without any disaster. The crews of the Fo-kien junks, who are said to be the parties bent on plunder, are reported to have retired this morning on board their vessels; and the more respectable part of the Fo-kien residents have turned out armed to protect their property and that of their neighbours. Besides which a large body of men from Kading and Tsing-poo have come in, under one Chow-leih-tsing, who have joined the Canton party, and enrolled themselves on the side of order.

The insurgents do not seem to have had any intentions on the Taou-tae's life, and it is reported among the people that he wrote out a deed of submission, and swore by cutting off a cock's head, that he would never take any part whatever against the insurgents. Lan-laou-yay, *hae-fung-ting*, or second civil officer of Shanghae is reported to have killed himself. Two military captains also committed suicide.

SATURDAY, *Sept.* 10.—There is nothing new this morning. But there are still great discussions among the Fo-kien, Chin-chew and Canton Boards.

It is to be hoped, however, that the contending parties will coalesce, and soon form a provisional government.

FIRST PROCLAMATION OF THE SHANG-HAE INSURGENTS.

Lew, the great generalissimo, having command of the cavalry and infantry throughout the empire, under the Great Ming dynasty, issues this proclamation in order to tranquillize the people, that they may all peaceably follow their several avocations. Whereas we have undertaken to abolish tyranny and pacify the people, and this being on behalf of the public we do not intended to make it the means of injuring the public: we have also undertaken to root out villainies and banish flatterers, and this being our method of putting down confusions, we do not mean to make this a pretext for creating confusion: therefore let none either inside or outside of the city feel alarmed or run away; let scholars, husbandmen, mechanics, and traders, all quietly follow their occupations, at present the young prince on the throne is dark and stupid, covetous mandarins and filthy officials are occupying both the court and the markets; the Tartar (B) barbarians must therefore be exterminated, and the Ming dynasty again revived. I, the generalissimo, have assembled my righteous and benevolent soldiers, in order to obey Heaven and comply with the wishes of mankind. On this account I now issue this proclamation prohibiting the people from disorderly removing from their dwellings; I have strictly forbidden my troops taking one thing belonging to the people or injuring one of their females; those who disobey shall be severely punished. Let all be obedient. A special proclamation.

Stuck up at the north-gate, 7th Sept., 1853.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAGISTRATE OF SHANG-HAE.

Yuen, the district magistrate of Shang-hae, has received a communication from the intendant circuit, to the following effect: "An application has been received from Le-seen-yun, president of the assembly halls belonging to the Fo-kien people; from Tan-king, president of the Canton assembly room; from Kwoh-wan-che, president of the Chaou-chow club room; from Le-shaou-he, president of that connected with Kea-ying-chow; from Chang-kwei, president of the Ning-po club room; and from Pwan-e-kwoh, president of the club formed in the suburbs of Shang-hae, who have sent in a united petition, as follows: 'We conceive that when people mutually guard a place and assist each other, a neighbourhood will enjoy tranquillity; that when watch and ward are regularly kept up, a place may be preserved from troubles; if also secluded villages are required to maintain patrolers, how much more should an emporium like Shang-hae assemble its inhabitants for military training! Moreover just now, when the rebels are making a disturbance, and lawless banditti are availing themselves of every pretext to get up a riot,—if Shang-hae which is a market of such importance, where merchants assemble and goods are stored up in such abundance,—if this place does not adopt some means of defence, then robberies will be frequent, and the hard-earned savings of the trader will be encroached upon, in which case none would venture to come hither to trade. Orders having been already communicated to the president of the Canton assembly-room, to collect the members of the other guilds, consult about establishing a watch, and train the militia in order to aid in the defence of the place,—in which are conspicous the wish to extirpate villainy and tranquillize the people,—we have in obedience thereto assembled the guilds belonging to the Fo-kien, Canton, Ning-po, and Shang-hae people, to consult with the gentry of the place; all these have gladly responded to the call, and have united together for the purposes above named; so that, should nothing happen, they may still be on their guard, and should anything transpire, they may resist with advantage: the watchmen on shore going backwards and forwards as regularly as shuttles in a loom, without the slightest intermission, and the guard boats afloat keeping up a constant system of defence, so that far and near will be kept in order, and the villainous banditti will retire from the scene; thus goods will be safe from plunder, merchants will resort hither as if they were going home, and there will be no further apprehension lest money should be stolen. This is the way to embrace and encourage all, so that the near will be delighted and the distant induced to come: when people are thus well treated, the concourse to our port will be immense and uninterrupted. We have now deliberated regarding certain regulations hereunto appended, which we beseech the authorities to sanction and cause to be carried into effect, for the defence of the city. We conceive, however, that the expense will be considerable, amounting to some 30,000 dollars a year, which we hope the intendant will command the prefect and district-magistrate to enjoin the gentry and people to consult about the best method of raising. Should this plan of calling out the militia be carried into effect, the city will be as secure as the great wall, the neighbourhood will be in state of tranquillity, and merchants will feel as easy as if they were reposing on beds of down: which would be truly a most convenient thing.' This application coming before me, the intendant, and conceiving that Shang-hae is, as they say, a large emporium, where goods and traders are assembled in great numbers, conceiving also that at this time, the insurgents are making great disturbances, and local banditti continually springing up, as the presidents of the guilds in question have deliberated about keeping watch and ward, to aid in the general defence of the place, we cannot but deem it a good plan, and, whether or not there be any thing unfeasible about it can be elicited by subsequent consultation."

The above communication from the intendant having come before me, the district magistrate, after imparting the information to the military commandant desiring him to keep up a vigilant guard, and aid in seizing all suspicious persons, it is incumbent on me to issue the present notice, calling upon the people and merchants throughout the city, with the masters and crews of the native vessels now in ports, to contribute of their means towards the expenses of the intended militia corps, for the defence of the city. Do not stand looking at each other and delaying assistance, by which means this excellent scheme would be rendered abortive. Let every one reverently obey. Do not oppose. A special proclamation.

The 3d year of Heen-fung, 7th moon, 27th day, (August 31st, 1853).

Schedule referred to in the above document.

'The most important item in raising a militia corps is the expense; if the money be not forthcoming, the corps cannot be raised. The seven guilds belonging to Fo-kien, Canton, Ning-po and Shang-hae having combined for mutual defence, it will be necessary to have a superintendant of the whole, at a salary of 50 dollars monthly, a deputy superintendant, at 40, and heads over each guild at 20 dollars each: there should be also 14 decurions at 10 dollars each, and 140 privates at 8 dollars each. Besides these there should be a superintendant of the river corps at 25 dollars, four decurions at 12 dollars each, 40 sailors at 8 dollars each, and 4 steersmen, at 12 dollars each. There should be likewise a general office for the whole seven guilds, at a monthly rent of fifty dollars, and six minor offices each at a rent of 15 dollars. All which taken together would be about 2,100 dollars monthly. In addition to which two vessels must be provided, at an expense of 350 dollars each, not including poles, weapons, wear and tear, &c.'

SHANGHAI, *Sept. 8th*, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—As many will be anxious to hear the particulars of the insurrection at this place, I will give you an account of the scenes and events of yesterday and to-day, so far as they have come under my observation or to my knowledge.

As the great sacrifice to Confucius was to take place in his Temple yesterday morning, according to custom, at 3 o'clock, I, in company with two friends, entered the city in time to be there by that hour. The North gate was guarded as usual; but we found to our surprise all the street gates open. Some few persons were passing; but as usual at that hour of the night, silence reigned. On arrival at the Temple it was not opened. After some half hour or more we entered and had a view of the slaughtered ox, pigs and sheep; but waited till nearly day before, any person to conduct the ceremonies arrived. The examiner of graduates then came with a number of literary men and went through the services in the rear hall. By the time he finished it was day and we then waited with some impatience for the Taotai and other Mandarins to come and finish the ceremony in the great hall, before the tablet of Confucius.

We were assured by the attendants that they would come in a few minutes; but these few

minutes had scarcely expired, before a report came that there was a rebellion in the city. The sacrifice ceased, the doors were hastily closed and we passed into the street to learn if it were true. Here we were informed that an armed body of men had entered the Uer's office and were carrying on the work of destruction. The men who informed us and the bystanders seemed to think it was a matter that did not concern them very much. We concluded to come in the direction of the Uer's office to see and learn what we could. By the time we reached the sz-pǎ-leu we met them marching in Chinese style with banner and other emblems of authority; but no herald or noise of any kind. Wishing to ascertain definitely whether they were genuine "rebels" I asked the man in advance, if they were the Tautai's men. With a significant shake of the head, he gave me to understand they were not, and with his party passed on towards the Confucian temple, while we turned down the sz-pǎ-leu. On looking back we discovered they had separated and one division was following us. We concluded they separated, in order to be certain to meet the Tautai if he should be on his way to the Temple, as there are two streets by which he could go from his office. They manifested no disposition to interfere with the people; but marched boldly forward as if intent on some object ahead of them. The shops were not open; but many persons were standing on the sides of the streets and looking out from the windows, with a somewhat anxious curiosity depicted in their countenances.

We turned off at the first street we came to and came back to the North-Gate on our way home. Here we saw the blood which had been shed in their attack on the guard, who had just opened the gate—at the firing of the morning gun. As soon as these facts were made known outside,—foreigners went in without molestation to any part of the city, to see what was transpiring. When we met them, in the morning they had just killed the Uer, cutting his face in a frightful manner, and were on their way to take the Tautai. When they reached his office, his guard made some resistance but were soon overpowered. He then delivered himself up without much ceremony. 'Tis said the Uer commenced remonstrating with them; and they immediately hewed him down with their short swords, which are formidable weapons.

As soon as the Tautai was secured they made his office their head quarters for the time and commenced their regular arrangements for the city. Small divisions of men were dispatched to the different inferior mandarin offices; but by this time they had fled. Their effects however, were taken, I presume as public property; for they were seen carrying off everything belonging to the Tautai.

As soon as they could, they sent guards to take charge of the different gates and others to important points about the city. Men with gongs were sent into the different streets calling upon the inhabitants to open shops and go to business, with the assurance of protection. But few however were opened during the day. By one o'clock so many were fleeing from the city with their families, the guards were ordered to let no more pass. At this time the proclamation from the leader, calling upon the people to be quiet, assuring them of protection and that all robbery should be rigidly punished, was stuck up. After learning the intentions of the insurgents to keep order, the Missionaries inside of the city concluded to remain at their dwellings.

In a walk through the city yesterday, I met the leader in a sedan accompanied by a strong guard. He is a Canton-man named Lfeu. He is an ordinary looking person with very dark complexion. I noticed he held a sword in his hand—which is different from mandarin custom. He says he is acting under the authority and by the direction of Tai-ping-wong,* with whom he has had communication. Lfeu as well as most of his followers are residents of Shanghae, though they originally came from Kwang-tung, Fuh-kien and other provinces.

Yesterday afternoon, he gave the strongest assurance of his peaceful intentions towards the foreign residents in the city, and promised to send a guard to-day, to the different churches and missionary residences.

To-day most of the small shops were open, but confidence is not yet restored. People are allowed to pass in and out, but no removals to take place. Large numbers of Shanghae men armed with spears have joined the insurgents—and bands of soldiers are seen passing to and fro; both inside and out of the city. It must be confessed however that some of them have very much the appearance of Fallstaff's regiment.

They have killed two men to-day, who were caught robbing some houses, cutting off the head of one without any ceremony as soon as he was caught. Rumor says there is some jealousy and difference of views between the Canton and Fuhkien men and they will likely have a difficulty among themselves.

The Canton men wish to spare the life of the Tautai; but the other party are anxious to kill him. It may be proper to state that he is yet alive, and from authentic information which I have received there is no probability he will be killed. His family are all safe.

Thus a walled town of 200,000 inhabitants has been taken by men armed mostly with spears and short swords, and only *one man* killed in the struggle. They had some few matchlocks but not a single cannon. What will Western nations think of such an easy and comparatively harmless warfare? They must recollect, however, the "Chinese are their antipodes in many things besides location."

The insurgents have adopted a red badge, which I am told corresponds with that of Tai-ping-wong. Some wear a red cloth wound turban-like about the head. Some have a red girdle, and others a red anything stuck to the button on the breast, or on the shoulder. Many boys, and even some of the women are adopting these badges—whether through patriotism or fear I know not.

Friday morning.—Last night passed off quietly so far as I can learn. It is to be hoped that confidence will soon be restored among the Chinese, and trade may be resumed. If this is not the case, there will be much suffering among those who are dependant upon their daily business for a support.

A. B. C.

* His first proclamation does not intimate this; but he has stated it in the presence of several foreigners.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE BOOKS OF THE INSURGENTS.

(Continued from No. 162.)

THE BOOK OF CELESTIAL DECREES AND DECLARATIONS OF THE IMPERIAL WILL.

This book professes to detail a series of communications from God, the heavenly Father, and Jesus the celestial elder Brother, to which are added various commands issued by the chief of the insurrection to his followers. The supposed communications from heaven bear the following dates:—

1848, April 3.	1851, Augt. 18.
„ October	„ „ 19.
1849, April 21.	„ „ 31.
1851, „ 19.	„ Dec. 26.
„ „ 23.	1852, Jany. 8.

All these are said to have been made in various parts of Kwang-se province: and the two last at Yung-gnan, which city the insurgents occupied for several months.

The commands which emanated from the chief are dated as follows:—

1851, January.	1851, Nov. 17.
„ Sept. 8.	„ „ 30.
„ „ 13.	1852, March 2.
„ „ 24.	„ April 5.
„ Oct. 30.	„ Nov. 15.

Those which were given out from Sept. 1851 to April 1852, are all dated at Yung-gnan, the last at Chang-sha, and the period when the book itself was published is March 3d. 1853, about a fortnight before the taking of Nan-king.

When the communications said to have been made from heaven in 1848 were vouchsafed, the heavenly Father and the celestial elder Brother, are stated to have "come down into the world, and displayed innumerable miracles and powers, accompanied by evident proofs;" what these were it is not stated. It is most likely that the proofs referred to consisted in the successes which attended the efforts of the insurgents, when they felt themselves called upon to resist the encroachments of the mandarins, and to stem religious persecution by an armed resistance. There is no evidence in this pamphlet that the insurgents even thought they saw the heavenly Father and celestial elder Brother in a visible shape.

The mode in which the divine communications were said to have been made is referred to in that dated April 21st, 1849. What is exactly meant by a pencil in the form of a cross, on the summit of a hill, we are still unable to comprehend.

It is of more importance to endeavour to ascertain what these communications are said to have been. On examining them carefully, we find them capable of being classified into three divisions: the *religious*, the *political*, and the *domestic*.

The *religious* truths said to have been communicated in this extraordinary manner, are merely such as a person who had read a few Christian books, and associated for a short time with Christian Missionaries, might readily scrape together.

Among other things the pamphlet clearly sets forth the unity of God, and that there is no God but God. It describes him as infinite in his attributes, being omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent, the supreme over all; rightly called *Shang*, supreme, and *Te*, ruler, which epithets, whether single or combined (in which latter form they are used as we use the word *God*), belong to him alone. He only is holy; he only is the Father of all, and no one else deserves to be called by these names.

The author of the decree before us, who is evidently the chief of the insurrection, distinctly denies the applicability of either of these terms to emperor or king, and disclaims them for himself. Emperors, he says, are only lords, or sovereigns, and those subject to them are kings, and no more.* He goes on to say, that all things spring from God,—who created the universe in six days, who supports all, and determines all: the troubles we experience are intended by our heavenly Father, as the trial of our minds. The soul is originally bestowed on us by him, who is called the father of our souls, and the father of spirits. Life and death, are decreed by Heaven, and how, it is asked, can one succeed by depending on one's self? The commandments of God must be obeyed, and we must so act as to be able to answer it to our heavenly Father, and our celestial elder Brother. Those who thus act will become the sons and daughters of our heavenly Father, and the brothers and sisters of our celestial elder Brother, enjoying incomparable dignity in the present world, and interminable felicity in the next. Some might consider the above important truths as belonging to mere natural religion; but with regard to most of them, we may say, that they are such as Confucius never taught. The person who indited them evidently shows himself to be indebted, in no small degree, to foreign aid, and especially such as is to be derived from the Christian Scriptures.

The author of the pamphlet represents our heavenly Father as having frequently spoken in his behalf, saying to the people, "I have sent your lord down into the world, to become the celestial king; every word he utters is a celestial command, to which you must be obedient." God is also represented as exhorting the followers of this chief to be faithful and courageous in his cause; boldly to venture into battle, and faithfully to serve their country. The heavenly Father is further represented as cautioning the adherents of this new movement against treachery, and cowardice; as reproaching them for a want of union, and for cherishing a fear of the enemy; while on one occasion the great God is said to have put to death one Hwang-e-chin, for twice disobeying the commands given him, and attempting to impose on Heaven. Of course the whole of this is mere assumption, and if not originating in the brain-sick imagination of the excited chief, must have been purposely invented for the purpose of overawing and controlling his followers. Such stratagems as these we cannot but deem wholly inexcusable.

In the pamphlet now before us, there are various references to Jesus, who is called the celestial elder Brother, and our Saviour; he is said to have laid down his life on our account, and to have suffered misery—though, in this publication, it is not stated that he did this for the redemption of mankind. The celestial elder Brother, as well as the heavenly Father, is reported to have frequently visited China during the last five years, and to have addressed the multitude engaged in the present insurrection: the purport of his supposed exhortations, however, are not altogether such as we have been accustomed to hear from his lips. He tells them indeed to be at peace among themselves, and to avoid contracting feuds and enmities; to find out the way to heaven, and walk in it: also that self-indulgence is not likely to produce heroes, while the endurance of sufferings will be more likely to be followed by exalted dignity: but his more frequent exhortations, according to this publication, consist of such counsels as the following: "When you go into the ranks to fight, you must not retreat, if you do, do not be surprised if I order you to be put to death; you must with united heart and strength, conquer the hills and rivers: you should not go into the villages to seize people's goods, and when you get money, you must make it public. On one occasion Jesus is represented as scolding the people very much, for having secreted to themselves what they had obtained. All which exhortations and remonstances, like those ascribed to the heavenly Father, are of course to be attributed to the mistaken conceptions or wilful perversions of the person who indited them.

The representations contained in this pamphlet however, have principally a *political* bearing. The chief gives himself out as the lord or sovereign of his followers, sent down from heaven; every word he utters is declared to be equivalent to a celestial command, and he is to be obeyed next to God and his Son. The people must be loyal to him: they must remember whose rice they are eating, and in what work they are engaged; when sent to kill the imps (their enemies) they must exert their strength, and press forward in battle. The arrangements of the camp are detailed, and the chiefs under which each division is placed are named. These chiefs are called brothers, as belonging to the same faith. The tent of the leader is called the "little heaven," from which orders are to emanate, and the privilege to appear in which is to constitute one of the chief rewards of the brave. The legions are to march forward with courage and joy, as under the protection of their heavenly Father. Patrols are to be carefully kept up day and night. The soldiers are told that if they disdain death they will obtain life, but if they covet life, death will be their portion. They are exhorted to the display of a public spirit, and to the renunciation of selfishness. All the booty is to go into the public treasury: but the deserving will not be deprived of their reward. Examinations will frequently be held, the names of the meritorious will be distinguished; this record is to be handed up through the various grades to "the little heaven," where will be settled the rank to which each one is to be elevated or degraded. The conduct of the meanest soldier is thus brought to the notice of the highest chief, and the road to promotion lies open to all. Should these inducements prove insufficient, the faithful adherents of the cause are promised interminable felicity in the world to come.

The pamphlet gives us a few glimpses at the outward circumstances of the host. On one occasion they seem to have experienced a want of salt: on another occasion the decree of the chief is dated on board a boat; at all times the greatest care seems to have been taken of the sick and wounded; every one was to exert his energies in protecting the old and young, both male and female, so as to preserve them from every harm. Women, as well as men, sometimes fought in defence of the cause, and male and female officers are all to grasp the sword. No attention was to be paid to apparel, and every thing was to be disregarded that might interfere with the success of the enterprise. No wonder that with such arrangements and such motives, coupled with determined courage and united hearts, success should have in so great a degree crowned their efforts.

A word or two regarding their *domestic* arrangements. One great feature of the system seems to be the separation of males and females. The insurgents take a very strict view of the duty of obeying the seventh command. The chief earnestly beseeches all the officers and soldiers throughout the host, great and small, male and female, to obey this command. The generals are commanded most strictly and frequently to inspect the soldiers of the army to see whether or not they offend against it; and if they do, immediately to behead them. No forgiveness is to be granted, nor is there to be any screening of the offenders, lest they bring down upon themselves the wrath of Almighty God. In order the more effectually to carry out these strict injunctions, the males and females appear to have been separated, whenever opportunity offered. After the taking of Nan-king, this was most punctually attended to, even according to the showing of their enemies; who say that the women found in the captured city were immediately collected together, and placed in separate buildings, twenty-five in a class, under the care of Kwang-se females. When the Rev. C. Taylor was at Chin-keang, he found upwards of 50,000 men with scarcely one woman among them. They were all at Nan-king. In the pamphlet before us, the chief commands the males and females to be kept distinct; men were to manage outside matters, and women the internal arrangements. Outside affairs were not to be reported inside, nor inside affairs to be told without. The inmates of the imperial harem were to be generally styled ladies, and subjects were not to trouble themselves about their name or surname, rank or station, an offence in this particular would be visited with death. Should these ladies ever appear abroad, every man was to cast his eyes down upon the ground, under pain of death in case of disobedience. The same punishment would follow the reporting outside anything that was done inside, or the reporting inside any thing that was done outside. All communication was thus to be cut off between the female inhabitants of the chief's residence, and the male adherents without. All this is founded on the maxim, that to keep the female apartments distinct is the foundation of good government. The chief observes in conclusion, that it is not from a love of severity, but out of a regard to the will of our heavenly Father, that he beheads the lewd and spares those who are correct in conduct.

Such is the regulation regarding the separation of males and females, and such the cordon of defence thrown around the inner apartments of the chief of the insurrection.

Notwithstanding this strictness, which punished with death the interchange of a look or a word, of an improper kind, it has been stated that the chief himself and several of his high officers, practice polygamy.† Some thing of this kind may be inferred from a few expressions occurring in various parts of the rebel books.‡ Supposing this to be the case, and fully admitting its inconsistency with all our notions of propriety, we can hardly be surprised that the insurgents, with their partial knowledge of Christianity should have fallen into such an error. It is evident that they have derived most of their religious notions from the Old Testament. The book of Genesis, is among the publications of the insurgents. We all know that the relations of the patriarchal history therein contained do not discourage polygamy. If we were to admit the authority of Michaelis and Jahn, we should find that in the estimation of the Jews, adultery was the act whereby a married man was exposed to the risk of having a spurious offspring imposed upon him: and was thus considered a social wrong, against which society protected itself by severe penalties. This oriental limitation of adultery, according to the above writers, is intimately connected with the existence of polygamy. If a married Jew associated with an unmarried woman, he was guilty of unchastity; but if the woman with whom he associated was a married woman, he was guilty of adultery, because he infringed the connubial rights of another. It was because adultery, so considered, was likely to interfere with the succession to landed property, that the law insisted on the offence being punished with death. It is still so punished wherever polygamy is practiced. We have no certain evidence that the Chinese insurgents take the same view of adultery which the Jews did, but the alleged existence of polygamy among them, connected with the severity with which adultery is punished, would seem to imply the same. Under any other supposition, the laxity on the one hand, and the severity on the other, are totally inconsistent with each other, and could scarcely be adopted by any community making the slightest pretensions to sober reason.

(To be continued.)

* It seems that formerly the kings subject to the sovereign chief were styled royal fathers, but this title has been discontinued, as intimating too great a conformity to the corrupt customs of this vicious world.

† The authority on which this statement rests is that of a horse-boy, who was met with at Nan-king, during the visit of the *Hermes*, and from whom the following verbal information was received, "the chief himself has 36 concubines, the personage next in rank twelve, and some eight or ten officers each a smaller number." As far as we are aware, this has not been corroborated by testimony from any other quarter.

‡ One of the passages referred to is contained in the pamphlet now under consideration: where the chief says, "We have issued a proclamation designating the *how kung*, queen, as the *neang neang*, lady of all ladies, and the *kwei fei*, noble concubines, as the *wang neang*, royal ladies." There is no mistake about the word *how*, which means queen. The word *fei*, however, has different significations. Its first meaning is consort, or female partner: it is applied either to a royal concubine, the wife of an assistant king, or the wife of an heir apparent, In the connection from which the above extract is taken, the eastern king, Yang-sew-tsing, is spoken of; and the *Kwei-fei* may refer to his wife. This passage alone, therefore, would not prove that the chief of the insurrection claimed to himself the privilege of having a second wife.

The other passage is to be found in the "ceremonial regulations of the Thae-ping dynasty." It reads as follows: "Our father-in-law is to be designated the royal father-in-law. When one royal father-in-law wishes to address another royal father-in-law, they should address each other according to the precedence of birth," &c. From this passage it has been inferred that the insurgent chief has a plurality of wives, in order to admit of his having several fathers-in-law. The evidence based on this passage, however, is very precarious; according to Chinese etiquette, though the emperor might have several ladies, only one would be his queen or principal wife, the rest would be only secondary wives; in which case it would not be necessary to consider the age of the respective fathers, for the father of the queen would necessarily take the precedence. The fathers-in-law spoken of, therefore, may be each the father of a real queen, the one raised to that dignity after the death of the other. Thus we see that the proof derived from this passage, of the supposed polygamy of the chief, is far from conclusive.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FO-KIEN HEAD OF THE SHANGHAE INSURGENTS.

Le, the great officer, who, having received the celestial decree, has been among the first to obtain merit in subduing the Tartars and establishing the new dynasty, issues this proclamation for the purpose of informing and cautioning the people.

From of old all intelligent monarchs have made it their business to repress the northern hordes and pacify the summer region, also to expel the barbarian tribes, and tranquillize the middle kingdom—thus it is that the Heen-yun clans were subjugated by the Chow dynasty (1), the Heungnoo Tartars were repressed by the Han dynasty (2); so also the chiefs of Keueh-tuh and Keehle(3) were seized by the sovereign of Tang, and Che-kaou with Yuen-haou were killed by the ruler of Sung(4); all which matters are recorded in our history, and are open to the inspection of every one. Now, alas! from the time that the Manchow thieves have usurped the throne up to the present day, propriety and rectitude have been abandoned, purity and modesty obliterated. Exactions having become oppressive and regulations unreasonable; throughout the country there are none but wolf-hearted and dog-mannered officers; situations having been sold and dignities disposed of, throughout the palace there are none but rabbit-headed and deer-eyed individuals. Those who have money live, those who have none die. The courts of justice have become places of trade, where they reduce the people's fat, and strip off their skins; the mandarins are tantamount to thieves; men are selected for office without any regard to their just claims; and men of utility are uniformly rejected. Those who succeed at the literary examinations are all of them clodhoppers; while those who can afford to bribe the government, are invariably the possessors of wealth. The Manchows of the eight banners crowd the court, while talented men of every region are driven to the deserts. In this way the maxims of good government daily fall into disuse, and the dictates of a sound morality are perpetually overturned; the minds of men are estranged, and the power of the state weakened. I, such a one, and those about me, observing that the empire has lost confidence in the government, and perceiving that all classes are disposed to aid our endeavours, have entered into a bloody compact, and sworn to exterminate the impish crew. We have therefore furbished our swords and groomed our steeds, determining to exert every energy in sweeping away these stinking vagabonds. No sooner are our prancings heard than the brutes gradually disperse, and no sooner do our swords gleam forth than the seasons become favourable; our weapons are all arrayed in martial order, and we do not need to cut down the woods of the Yew-sin country for poles: our commissariat is well provided, and we do not require to measure out sand for corn, as once Taou-tse was obliged to do. Wherever our grand army comes, let neither men nor women be alarmed. Our military regulations are firm as the hills, and must not in the slightest degree be infringed. Should any of you wish to join this righteous movement and come forward to meet our troops, we will treat you as our most intimate friends; but if you attempt to stop us in our course, you must feel the weight of our battle-axes.

The things which are strictly prohibited are hereunder annexed—

Those who violate men's wives and daughters will be beheaded,
Those who plunder men's property ditto.
Those who disobey the orders of their chief ditto.
Those who steal men's animals ditto.

(1) B. C. 815. (3) A. D. 636.
(2) B. C. 133. (4) A. D. 1038.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1853.

WITH the exception of a passing shower on Monday, the week has been marked by fine weather, which has greatly tended to improve and restore from the damage of the late gale, the crops now rapidly approaching maturity. The rapid descent of the thermometer, accompanying a considerable rise of the barometrical column, which must be now clearly visible to the most casual observer, unmistakeably indicates the limits of our summer and the near breaking up of the monsoon.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
3	S.	29.88	29.99	29.74	85.0	78.0	79.5	E.S.E. to E.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.04
4	S.	29.83	29.98	29.68	83.5	77.0	80.5	N.N.W. to N.	N.E. to E.	0.00	0.21
5	M.	29.82	30.03	29.66	82.0	75.0	76.0	N.N.W.	N. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.34
6	Tu.	29.90	30.05	29.76	77.5	75.0	79.0	W.N.W. to N.W.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.01
7	W.	29.99	30.06	29.87	80.5	73.0	81.0	N.W. to S.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
8	Th.	30.06	30.05	29.94	77.0	74.0	79.5	E. to E.S.E.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
9	F.	30.10	30.04	29.95	77.0	71.0	80.0	E.S.E. to E.	E.S.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.30
Shanghae, 10th Sept., 1853.]				Mean	80.3		79.3		Total	0.00	1.10

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sep. 5	Spee [W.	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Sep. —	Ballast	W. Davidson.
„ 8	Prince Menshikoff	R. bark	275	Lendenbegh	Japan	Aug. —	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 9	Iona W.	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Aug. —	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sep. 7	General Michlell	D. bark	388	Straty	Hongkong	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
„ 8	Lima W.	H. bark	218	Peters	Hongkong	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
„ 8	Nerbudda	B. bark	426	Crawford	Cork	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co.
„ 9	Prussischer Adler	Pr. ship	430	Runge	Hongkong	Sundries	Hargreaves and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Amazon W.		Sep. 2	B. ship	460	Vincent			
Ann Welsh	797	Aug. 25	B. bark	341	Thornhill	Capt. E. M. D'Bussche.		
Ariel	253	July 29	A. ship	597	Eayes	Russell and Co.		
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.			Russell and Co.		
Cambalu	775	July 8	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Candace	289	Aug. 7	A. bark	390	Arquitt	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Celestial	281	June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Cherokee	777	July 8	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
City of London	796	Aug. 26	B. bark	265	Fine	Watson and Co.		
Countess of Seafield	776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Crisis	791	Aug. 11	B. ship	426	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Esmeralda		Aug. 21	H. bark	236	Jollens	Russell and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.		
Fleetwood	284	June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Gentoo	287	July 29	A. ship	747	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Golden Gate	283	July 4	A. ship	1340	Balstow	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Huntingdon		Aug. 30	A. ship	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
Hussar	291	July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.		
Iona W.		Sep. 9	B. schr	247	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Early
James Scott	788	Aug. 28	B. bark	340	Sutter	Reiss and Co.		
John Knox	787	July 29	B. ship	296	Monroe	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Kingston	781	July 12	B. ship	843	Calthness	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Living Age	255	June 17	A. ship	727	Holms	Russell and Co.		
Monarch	774	June 30	B. bark	387	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.	Cork	Early
Mystery W.	—	Aug. 30	A. ship					
P. Menshikoff W.		Sep. 8	R. bark	275	Lendenbegh	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Sea Witch	786	July 28	B. bark	328	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Siam		Aug. 25	S. bark	270	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Spee		Sep. 5	B. schr	105	Davidson	W. Davidson.	Ningpo	Early
Snipe	292	Aug. 12	A. brig	180	Shannon	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Surprise W.		Sep. 1	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Russell and Co.		
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chaye	T. Lacy.		
Torrent	290	Aug. 17	A. ship	649	Copp	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	Early
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down hulk	

☞ Those marked *W.* are at Woosung.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—In your last Saturday's paper there are two omissions, which should, I think, be supplied in the narrative touching the labors of missionaries. Justice to the dead requires it.

In a former number, when a portion of Genesis was under review, *that* was thought to have been adopted as *Hung's* "text-book," and hence the frequent occurrence of certain terms, *Hwang Shang ti*, and so forth.

In your last issue, another work is introduced, and *that* is declared to have been made, not only his *rude* screen, but also "the basis of his instruction." From this latter book, Hung's unusual modes of speech are most satisfactorily accounted for. Afa imitated his teachers; and Hung imitated Afa.

"Among the mass of unidiomatic phrases," in one of Afa's "nine tracts," there occur, says the Narrator, "several expressions" which have doubtless "laid the foundation for some unusual modes of speech to be met with in the books of the insurgents:" Afa quoted "almost word for word from the translation executed by Morrison and Milne," * * * * a version which he was "compelled" to use, because "*no other was then in existence.*"

The Narrator, it seems to me, must have forgotten, for he could not have been ignorant of the fact, and he would not have concealed it, that *another did then exist*—a version of the entire Bible in Chinese, made by one of the ablest of modern translators, the worthy Sire of the present Editor of the *Friend of India*—a version on the preparation of which were bestowed some ten years of assiduous labor, and on the publication of which was expended a very large sum by the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

This is one of the two omissions; the other relates to Morrison's use of language.

To any polytheistic people the declaration that there is only one true God, and that besides him there is no God, cannot but be offensive. In Marshman's version, as well as in that by Morrison and Milne, this declaration, however unusual the form of speech may be, is made with great perspicuity.

Now if *Hung Sintsiuen* has been guilty of declaring, in the face of all China and the world, that "Besides the True Spirit there is no Spirit," he has a hard case of it indeed, and to his masters, to his intellect, and to his conscience let it be submitted; and if Morrison and Afa were ever guilty of inculcating such a "falsity," their works might well be branded with harsher epithets than unclassical and unidiomatic. Morrison's own testimony, however, will acquit him; and Afa and Hung are both living and may be interrogated.

But if the Chinese are polytheists,—and I know of only one man that believes the contrary—then "the habit of using the word *Shin* for God, by way of emphence," might very naturally be regarded by them, by "their ablest scholars," as a somewhat unusual mode of speech; yet whether it be unidiomatic and barbarous or not, it is certain that Morrison did so use the word, that Afa did imitate Morrison, and that *Hung Sintsiuen* did, and does, and will, in this matter, (I dare say) continue to imitate Afa, using *Shin* for God by way of eminence.

And for one, I am very glad the Narrator has been at pains to make all this unmistakeably plain, "from the beginning to the end of the chain." For thus it becomes abundantly evident that, for many tens of years, there has prevailed a *usus loquendi*, which no Chinese, literate or illiterate, so far as I know, has ever mistaken. Commissioner Lin did not mistake it. The lieut.-governor of Fuhkien did not mistake it. Kiying and his friend Li did not mistake it. Last, I say not least, the insurgent chief and his host of followers, have not mistaken it. These latter, as did Marshman and Morrison, use the word generically, and write *Chin Shin* and *Sie Shin*, precisely as we do "the True God" and "False Gods," affirming that, besides the one True God, *Kai fei Shin yey* "all are no Gods."

It "does not appear," we are told, that Afa was able to satisfy himself with this language, "because he used other terms."

Morrison, who was so closely imitated by Afa, also employed other terms; and it was my privilege, during the last four years of his life, to enjoy the society of that worthy man, and to know his views on this topic, and how much he was grieved that, even then efforts were made to substitute other terms,—"well enough in their way," but out of place, in his opinion,—as a "translation" of *Elohim* and *Theos* in the Holy Scriptures.

Morrison used *Hwang Shang ti*, not as a *translation*, but as we use King of Kings, Supreme Being, &c. In like manner he used the phrase *Shin T'ien Shang Ti*, commented on through two or three columns of your last issue; and on turning to his Journal, written only a few months before his death, I find he has there recorded his definition of said phrase, viz., "*the Supreme and Divine Heavenly Ruler*,"† —which definition should, I think, have accompanied the strictures in your last.

It should also be known that, though in his early missionary life, following the version made by some Romanist and brought from the British Museum, Morrison occasionally used *Shin* for "Spirit," yet that subsequently he rejected and disclaimed such use, and was anxious for a new edition of his version that it might be expunged and the term used only *for theos* and *elohim*.

As I read, in the narrative, that Afa "seems to have had *no knowledge* of the proper use and position of Chinese particles, and to have taken *not the slightest* care to construct his sentences," &c., I could hardly repress my desire to repel such severe criticism; and now I should like, did your columns permit it, to set forth, more fully, the abundance of his labors, when not only in Canton but even in Kwang-se, following the literary examiners from place to place, he distributed many thousands both of his Good Words and of the Scripture Lessons—which by the bye, are two distinct works, one in nine volumes (as stated in the narrative), and the other in three, the former written by himself, and both printed and distributed by him and his companions. In the course of four days, on one occasion, soon after Dr. Morrison's death, they distributed 3,990 copies of the Scripture Lessons, and a great number of his own tracts among the assembled literati.—Yours &c.,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

August 13th, 1853.

P.S.—Sept. 5th.—In the issue of the 3d instant, it plainly appears that the insurgents—their text-book and rude *sacum* notwithstanding—"must have borrowed" from the version by Dr. Medhurst and Mr. Gutzlaff, but not its use of *Shin* for "Spirits." This fact is too important to be passed by unnoticed. And when they quote, from Morrison's version, the first article of the Decalogue, they say what both *he* and *they* did "mean to say." So I believe. How could rational men, like Morrison and Hung and his host, say there is only one Spirit?

The excellent Hymn—well "worth more than the four books and five classics of the Chinese all put together,"—has not Hung, but Morrison, for its "Author," excepting the last line and a part of three others,—which last line, by the bye, is translated not well.

The philological bearing of the insurgents' books is important; and, unwilling that the showing thereof should all be on one side, I have written these few paragraphs; but add no more, lest I encroach on space that will be better occupied by other matter.

E. C. B.

* See its 20th Report.

† See Memoirs of the life and labors of Morrison, vol. II., pp. 513, 517.

Transmitted through the Mayor of Shanghae. By Luy, Inferior Vice-president of the Board of Punishments, and military Adjutant.

Whereas offices have been opened for receiving subscriptions, to assist in maintaining the army;—in accordance with the document issued from the Supreme Tribunal on the subject, the plan that is now proposed for providing the expenses, having already been submitted by the Board for imperial approval, is to the following effect:—

"In every province, those who subscribe towards the maintenance of the army, all obtain receipts entitling them to certain favours; but as in distributing the amount of subscriptions from the provincial treasuries, and transmitting them to the military stations, much trouble is incurred, now at every military commissariat, there has been a treasurer and judge specially appointed, who will henceforth manage this affair, in the same way as at the provincial treasuries. As in past years, the expense of the army in Kwang-se has been met by voluntary contributions at the respective military stations, we propose, regarding the officers and gentry in every place, who are desirous of purchasing commissions; whether their contributions be in bullion, or in cash, or in rice, all shall be received at the commissariat, while there will be a reduction on the scale published in the "Scheme for provisioning the army" and "Common regulations for the purchase of commissions," of two tenths of the value, to defray the expense of transport. The high officers of the commissariat having given them a receipt, on taking this to the Supreme Board, it will be exchanged for a diploma, and according to their order, they will be entered on the subscription list of the Board; when the whole will be arranged together, and the subscribers will rejoice at the speedy reply to their liberality. Formerly during the war with the English barbarians, when the merchants of Yang-chow furnished provisions for the supply of the army, men gave of their substance and put down the names of their relatives to receive the imperial favours; there being some who gave their property, but not sufficient to procure them any additional rank, or who were not desirous of filling any office themselves; and in such circumstances were permitted to please themselves with respect to the bestowment of rewards; but the regulations with regard to this having never been clearly defined, the evidence of it has in fact become nearly obliterated, and people are now deterred from coming forward, on account of the difficulties incident to such proceedings. We now propose that measures of an enlarged character be adopted; that any men or officers so desiring, may act upon the regulations of the "Scheme for provisioning the army" now in force or may send in subscriptions as on the former occasions in order to purchase rank. The Emperor has signified that they may openly ask for official stations or honorary titles for their brothers, sons, nephews, all within the five degrees of relationship, the descendants of the same ancestor, relatives by marriage, and all who are included in the mourning rites, when the request of the subscriber will be complied with; thus the road to recompense will be greatly enlarged, and the state of the military provisions will be vastly improved."

I have arranged matters in accordance with these resolutions of the Board; and now seeing that you gentry and people have not hastened to give in your subscriptions at the various military commissariats with joyous alacrity, I have been thinking over the reason of this. All you who can subscribe, although your hearts are united in opposition to the foe, and your feelings are thoroughly enlisted in the cause, yet in view of the formidable military preparations, you have been deterred by fear from coming forward, I fully appreciating this general feeling, and desiring to accommodate the public, have memorialized the emperor, who has appointed the establishment of an office in the city of Paou-ying in Tae-chow, and has fixed certain regulations, for the purpose of facilitating the means of coming forward. The rules relative to receiving subscriptions are as follows:—

As two tenths are to be deducted from the amounts fixed by the "Scheme for provisioning the army" and by the "Common regulations for the purchase of Commissions" now in force, subscribers may now send in either bullion, copper cash or rice, and two tenths of the value will be allowed, the same as above.

Subscriptions in silver are reckoned according to touch by the fixed standard of trade, but if they should be given to be melted down, it is possible the silversmith might tamper with the metal, or it might get wasted, by which it would seem as if we had no sympathy with the people. Those subscriptions which are received now, whether in ingots or bars or sycee silver, will all be reckoned according to the standard of the treasury balance to avoid inconvenience.

Subscriptions of copper cash, if they are fixed according to the market value, that being sometimes high and sometimes low, if it were to be followed, adding and subtracting with every change that occurs during the day, there would never be any regularity. The subscriptions that are now received will be fixed at an average of 1,600 full-sized cash to the tael of silver, in order to secure uniformity.

Subscriptions in rice, also cause some difficulty in fixing the value, when there are different kinds. Contributions now brought in, will be reckoned by the dryness or cleanness of the rice, and being measured by the government bushel, the regular market value will be affixed, thus preventing all private speculations.

Contributors on former occasions had to pay the transport and other incidental expenses themselves; but two tenths will be deducted from the amounts received on this occasion, in order to defray the expenses of carriage. Now as an office has been opened for receiving subscriptions near at hand, at Paou-ying in Tae-chow, so as to render it unnecessary to carry them to the commissariat at the military stations, a great saving will thus be effected to the subscribers, which they ought to take into consideration, with respect to the transport and other expenses; accordingly for every hundred taels subscribed, five mace will be added; to cover the expense of packages, bindings and loss in stringing the copper cash, 2000 will be added to every 100,000 cash; and for every *shih* (10 pecks) of rice, five mace will be added. Beyond this, the slightest exaction will not be permitted, that the imperial sympathy may thus be manifested.

When the subscribers themselves give in written statements of their contributions, there are some which are not clear and explicit; errors are constantly discovered, and in erasing them over, altering and correcting, expense is inevitably incurred; and the list not being in regular order, some are liable to be omitted when the account is given in to the Board. Now a subscription table has been printed by the office, in which the various degrees are all arranged in order, so that those who take their contributions to the office, will have their age, appearance, habitation, pedigree, and amount of subscription, together with the office they desire, all inscribed, that they may be forwarded in due order; while all pertaining to themselves and families will be enquired into at leisure, that so the general convenience may be consulted.

Subscribers giving in their contributions, when they have been examined and received, will obtain receipts, which I have previously furnished, while they are at the same time entered on the books, a full return being made of the same every half month; the same month that the subscriptions are received by the Board, lots will be drawn for the whole, the offices distributed and the selection of officers attended to. Where the subscription amounts to 10,000 taels, I will send up a special memorial, that there may be an extraordinary display of imperial favour, beyond the regulations for the half-monthly returns.

The subscriptions on the present occasion, being applied to a special scheme for raising provisions for the army, and the greater the number the better, officers, gentry, scholars and people, either belonging to this or other provinces will all be permitted to contribute. Those among the subscribers who hold office, and those who have the insignia of rank or honorary titles, have on former occasions always been obliged to take with them their original diplomas, that when the subscriptions were given in, these might be presented for examination, in order to prevent all false assumptions. At present there are so many impediments in the way, that as there are many who are thoroughly desirous of exerting themselves in the cause, who yet may not have brought with them their original diplomas, and as they cannot immediately present them for examination, they will be permitted to give their own explicit statement with regard to them, that so the general convenience may be consulted, and the imperial sympathy manifested.

The above regulations have been circulated for general information, that the officers, gentry, scholars and all the people may be perfectly acquainted with them. If there are any who are desirous of showing their zeal, let them come forward to the general office for receiving subscriptions, and hand in their contributions, thus securing their great happiness in the prospect of being advanced to office, while they shall receive my cordial congratulation.

Let this special proclamation be respectfully followed out without opposition.

Given on the 8th day of the 7th month of the 3d year of Hien-fung.

12th August, 1853.

A NARRATIVE OF THE FALL OF NANKING.—Alas! the Kwang-se rebel, Yang Sew-tsing has attacked Nanking and it is fallen. The people suffer indescribable miseries, and they are brought on them by their own fault. The treasurer Ke had previously in a proclamation said, "the rich people of Keang-nan were sparing of their gold, and the poor of their strength." What a reproach is this to the province! If all had been early in contributing their money and their physical strength so that the militia training had been completed, and the requisite assistance given to the army, we should not have seen our cities and families incapable of defence. The people having neither courage nor patriotism, have invited the sufferings they now endure. When the rebels entered the city, some brought out money by tens of thousands, others measured it out by jars full without counting it. Was this a time for the rich to take care of their own? And when whole families were forced to become rebel soldiers or rebel servants, what could the poor do?

Ah! I was a prisoner in that ill-fated city. After a month and five days I escaped. I have seen all that scattering of families and that wretchedness; and now I prepare this narrative with the hope first, that the men of the empire will go through the necessary training and drive back the traitor swords; and secondly, that they will not be deceived by rebel plausibilities. Just before they reached the neighbourhood, treacherous spies spread reports in the city and posted up rebel proclamations, all professing that none of the people would be injured. Many believed it, and their credulity was their ruin. On March 7th, the rebels reached the city walls. Earth was heaped up against all the gates and no passing in or out was possible. The rebel forces attacked the northern wall and every one was told that the people had nothing to fear. They were bidden to conduct their trade as usual, and the rebels in buying gave double the market price. If they saw any beggars they threw them a few hundred cash, and the inhabitants were so much more firmly convinced of their honest intentions. Such was the treachery of the rebels. Thus a halter was put on the necks of the unconscious people. On March 19, having dug a subterraneous passage, outside the Fung-e gate in the Tsing-hae temple at a distance of twenty yards or more, and introduced combustibles, they sprung the mine and a breach four yards wide was made in the wall. In their mounting the wall, our soldiers fired a few cannon shots and ran. The Manchu soldiers after a short skirmish, fled inside the inner wall. The rebels descended from the wall, and cried as they passed along, that "all doors should be closed." Those who did not hear the warning or who happened to be walking were slaughtered. In one day the streets and lanes were covered with corpses. On the 20th, the inner city was stormed, and the Manchus, men and women, old and young were all killed. The inhabitants were then commanded to take their female relatives away in boats. The women after entering the boats, drowned themselves in great numbers. The rebel king being informed of it, had these boats brought back into the city. The day after it was given out that those who brought tribute, would be exempted from laborious services. On this some brought money, and some live stock, expecting to be exempted. But no, the rebels regarded the amount of their presents as a criterion of the property they possessed and proceeded to plunder them of it. After the 23rd they entered every house in succession and took all it contained, even to the poor man's pint of meal or bushel of rice. The houses were made lodgings for the rebels, and in a few days all the residences in the city were empty. Whole families strangled or drowned themselves, or burnt themselves to death. The rebels seeing fires all round night after night, caused gong beaters to inform the people that "the eastern king gave orders to them not to fear, but attend to their own affairs." A proclamation was issued to the rebel army that "the brethren must not plunder." This though it relieved the people somewhat, had no effect on the plunderers.

But more than this, it was further commanded that in three days those who would not submit should be put to death, and that those who did should have food and clothing supplied to them. On this more than half of the inhabitants made a pretended submission. The rebels then formed them into companies of 25 each, with an officer in command (sze-ma). At their meals they were obliged to sit in order and chant a thanksgiving (tsan-mei-king) of 10 or 12 lines made by the rebels. At 3 in the morning they were called to get up and carry corpses and rice, cannon and powder, or else work at embankments, and the construction of rebel dens. Those who had not sufficient strength were daily beaten till they died.

When general Heang Yung arrived, they were commanded to march out and fight. On their excusing themselves on the plea that they did not know how, the rebels told them they could at least stay in the camp and cook food. Being thus compelled to go, they became of course the front rank in the rebel army. The old men were nicknamed the company's tail and were sent to beat watch on the walls, cut bamboo slips for tickets &c. The boys from 10 to 15 years were taken to be adopted by the rebels as their sons. The mothers and wives were separated from their sons and husbands and were placed 25 together in a lodging house. This was not itself objectionable, but why make those who lived north go south, and those who were at the south remove to the north? The fact is that the rebels wished for the opportunity to search for more plunder. I myself saw women through the whole line of streets weeping as they came along. The other day when coming down with weakness, but the rebels with whips forced them on. Young mothers with infants in their arms, showed by their looks that they wished to die. I could not bear the sight. What man even if he had neither parents, nor children could be unmoved?

On the 29th, the rebel king again ordered that all the women of the city should be placed in the three northern streets, and to buy himself a good name forbad his soldiers to enter those streets. But what harshness and cruelty was this, to prevent husbands and wives from meeting, to shut up the women in companies of 25, and direct the fierce and *large-footed* Kwang-se dames, to keep guard over them and rob them of every thing they had? Each woman was allowed a pint of coarse rice a-day, and if she could not come herself for it, she must go and beg.

On April 22nd, there was heavy rain, and the rebels formed a female lodging establishment at the south gate. Several thousands who had not come under their supervision, were driven out of the city and three fourths of them drowned themselves.

The people in the city were brought to the extreme of suffering. There not being labourers enough to supply the wants of the rebels, the women were ordered to carry bricks and rice. And this in Keang-nan where the men, not to say the women, have so little physical strength! How many could live through such labour?

I have escaped from the net a month and more, and have seen many who have run away on pretence of buying vegetables or cutting grass. Lately, many tens of thousands have come out to the surrounding villages to save life, and general Heang Yung arriving with his army, has spread the shield of protection over the country places that he found still unmolested. Elsewhere all field produce and domestic animals have been taken by the rebels. Within the city, men and property all are theirs.

I now tell to the empire the miseries I have seen and the sufferings, I have myself endured, with the desire that all may unite, the rich with their wealth, and the poor with their strength, in every city and village of the empire, to prepare for war. Let them defend their country and their hearths, and save them from the fate of Keang-nan. Such is the earnest wish of the writer of this narrative.

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CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 1, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

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☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

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